

Today's Thought

"If you would not be forgotten, as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worthy reading, or do things worth the writing."

-- Benjamin Franklin

Scientist, writer, statesman 1706-1790



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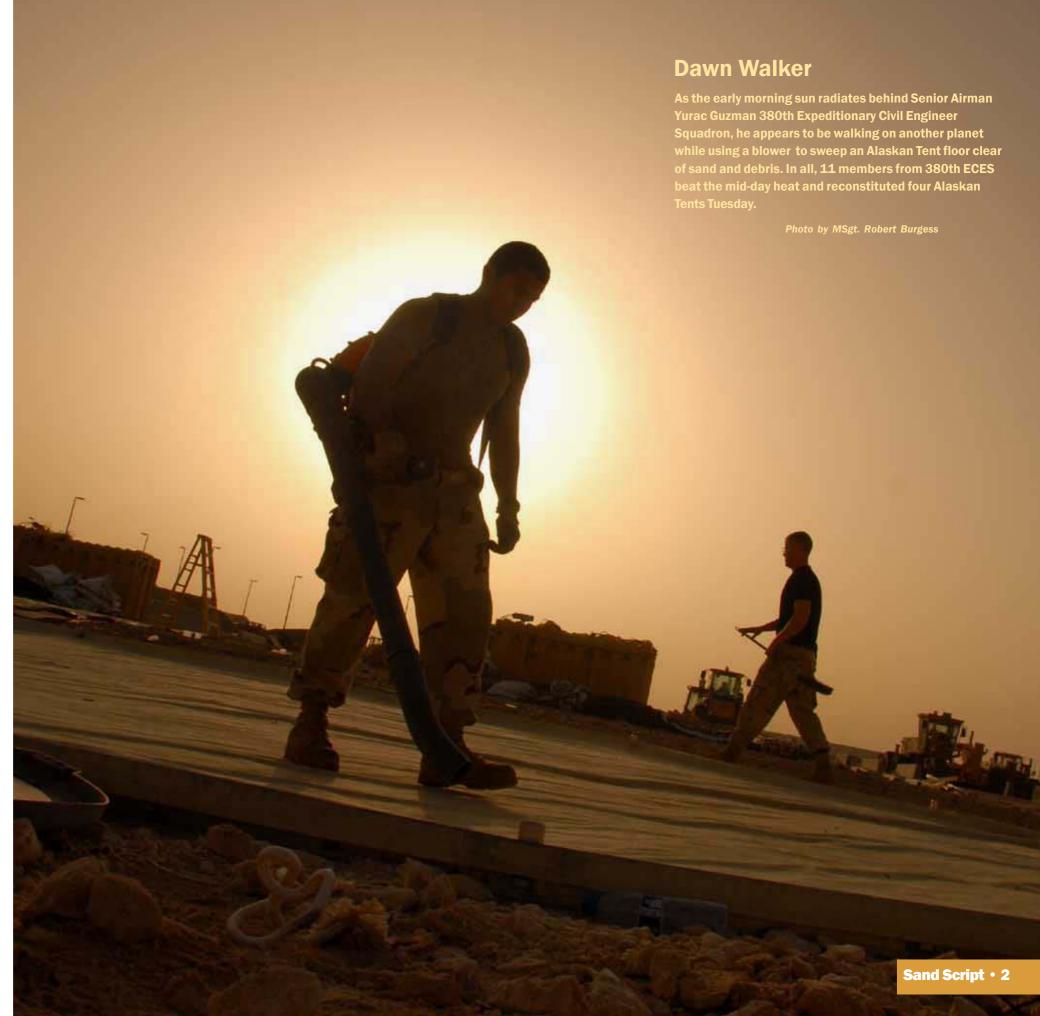
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Submit stories and photos to 380aew.pa@adab.centaf.af.mil. The SAND SCRIPT staff reserves the right to edit all submissions for content, policy and style.



THE BIG PICTURES



Extended for Maintenance

Far Right: With the boom of a KC-10 Extender lowered Staff Sgt. Stephanie Zamudio and Airman First Class Pedro Rivera-King, 380th Air Expeditionary Maintenance Squadron gain accessto the tail engine's Auxiliary Power Unit Wednesday to replace a surge value.

Photo by MSgt. Robert Burgess





COMMENTARY

The West needs a defense system that works

By Condoleezza Rice and Robert M. Gates Special to American Forces Press Service

washington (afnews) — Sixteen years after the end of the Cold War, the transatlantic community and Russia are not adversaries. Indeed, on a number of issues, we are partners. We both face a number of common challenges, among the most threatening is the possibility that a dangerous state will use ballistic missiles, tipped with nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction, to hold our societies hostage, or worse. Make no mistake. This is a real challenge.

Despite our best efforts, including notable successes in Libya and breaking up the A.Q. Khan network, weapons of mass destruction and missile capabilities continue to proliferate. We sincerely hope that the diplomatic efforts now underway will succeed in addressing the challenges we face from states like North Korea and Iran. We have made some progress with Pyongyang, and though Tehran still defies the international community, there are signs that it is feeling the diplomatic pressure.

However, we cannot guarantee success, and governments have a responsibility to defend their people. The logic of Cold War "Mutual Assured Destruction" does not make sense in today's strategic environment.

Today, we seek security based on more than the grim premise that we can destroy those who seek to destroy us. We need to be clear that the missile threat from Iran is real and growing, and it is a threat not just to the United States, but to Europe and Russia as well. Looking a few years ahead, other such missile threats will likely emerge as well.

It is with these new realities in mind that we are developing and deploying modest missile defenses. Our goal is to field systems capable of protecting not only the United States and our forces, but also friends and allies like those in the transatlantic community.

We speak of the transatlantic community because we have learned that our security is not divisible; that if our allies are not secure, America is not secure. America cannot "go it alone." To ensure our common security, we need defenses in place well before a threat fully emerges.

Accordingly, we have approached some of our allies with the idea of deploying limited missile defense capabilities: 10 interceptor missiles in Poland and a radar installation in the Czech Republic. While the United States can defend its own territory without these additional capabilities, fielding them would enable us to extend coverage to most of Europe while providing improved protection at home.

Our strategy is to strengthen our ability to detect, defend against and thus deter a missile attack. Missile defenses are part of contemporary deterrence and promote stability, as we saw last summer, when we activated our system for the first time in response to North Korean missile launch preparations.

In that case, our missile defense system allowed our national leaders to consider a wider, more flexible range of responses to a potential attack.

Effective defenses also reduce incentives for states to acquire missiles in the first place, by undermining their military utility and thus promoting our nonproliferation goals.

We have come a long way from early programs and tests in the 1980s and '90s. Since 2001, we have had 26 successful hitto-kill intercepts out of 34 attempts. And 15 of the last 16 flight tests in the past couple of years have been successful. Given this trend of success, we are confident that these systems will work, and that they will represent a practical 21st century solution to the new threat we all face.

The system we have in mind is limited, and the missiles have no warhead at all. It is oriented against a potential enemy with a small arsenal, attempting to blackmail our people, sow chaos and sap our collective will.

Development of such a limited system is realistic. Critics of this approach also should be realistic. This system is of no use against a huge nuclear and ballistic missile arsenal, such as that possessed by Russia. Talk of a new "arms race" with Russia is anachronistic and not grounded in reality. America and Russia under the Treaty of Moscow are reducing strategic nuclear warheads to levels not seen in decades.

Security should be, must be, discussed in a cooperative, multilateral way. That is why the United States has consulted extensively about our plans over the last few years both with Russia and our allies, including in Moscow, within NATO, and at the NATO-Russia Council, most recently on April 19. NATO and Russia have had good, practical cooperation on theater missile defense for the past seven years. We look forward to continued and expanded cooperation both in NATO and with Russia.

President Bush has reaffirmed to President Putin our desire to cooperate with Russia on missile defense, and a U.S. delegation offered new proposals for potential partnership with Russia in this area in Moscow on April 17. We both have planned visits to Moscow to follow up and advance our consultations with the Russians.

Secretary Gates recently completed a visit on April 24 and Secretary Rice will be visiting next month.

Our collective defense is too important for us to fall prey to scare tactics, slogans from the past or attempts to drive wedges between us. NATO has a role in missile defense. So do bilateral arrangements between America, our allies and hopefully also with Russia.

We all face an emerging common threat, and America has proposed a practical solution. Europe, above all, must know - based on its own modern history, that the time to cooperate is now, not when the threat is imminent.

ACTION LINE



Col. Gregory A. Kern 380th AEW commander

If you have a question or comment you would like to direct to the wing commander, send an e-mail with subject line "Commander's Forum" to:

380aew.pa@adab.centaf.af.mil
The commander will provide
a response by e-mail for most
issues; however, Public Affairs may consolidate
duplicate questions and print
the responses in a future
issue of the Sand Script.
Members are encouraged to
work issues through their
chain of command prior to
using the forum.
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Island Girls Dance at Spring Fling Luau

Story and photos by MSgt. Robert Burgess Chief of Public Affairs

They have more in common then just dancing. They are cousins for starters, both are stationed at Robins AFB, Georgia and both are 380th Air Expeditonary Wing Warriors.

Dancing for the cousins has been a way of life since childhood on the island of American Samoa. "We both learned how to dance when we were very little," said Airman First Class Salema Panama, Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron." In keeping with tradition we performed group dances with our respective villages, and in church. We also danced together when we went to the same high school."

A strong family tradition never leaves the heart as both said they felt homesick while performing during Spring Fling, but at the same time they said it was a lot of fun to see the crowd enjoy themselves. "During the performance we both were thinking of the days we spend as children dancing with family and friends … having fun and showing off our island pride," said A1C Chrissina Tarvake.

As they island girls grew older on American Samos hey went their separate ways. A1C Panama moved to Texas in her sophomore year and after graduation she joined he United States Air Force. A1C Tarvake graduated from high school on the island and then relocated to California o pursue a college degree. After learning of the education benefits the Air Force offered, she also joined the Air Force

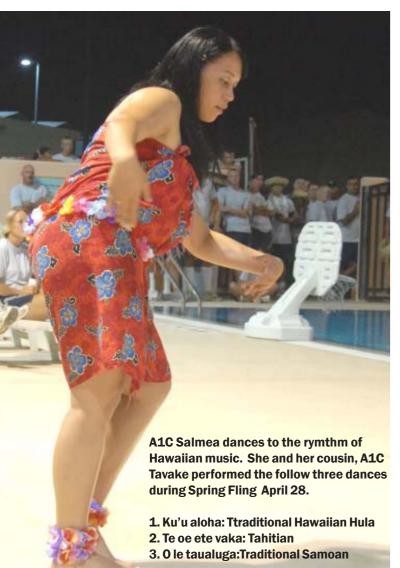
The chance meeting of the cousins took place while they were going through tech school. Three weeks into tech school, A1C Panama said, "Chrissina saw me first and it's good to see family but it's better to have family around you."

Bringing a little of their culture to the luau was worth every minute. "It helps us tell people who we are and where we come from, said Island Girls.

The next time you see them around campus you can say hi and thank you in their native language, Samoan.

Hi: Talofa, pronounced (ta-loh-fa)

Thank you: Fa'afetai, pronounced (fah-ah-feh-tai





Caption Contest

And the winner is:

"Who said little people don't have big appetites."

Airman Franciso Nieves
380 Expeditonary Logistics Squadron









This week's photo is on the left. Send your caption to 380aew.pa@adab.centaf.af.mil by 5 p.m. Wednesday.

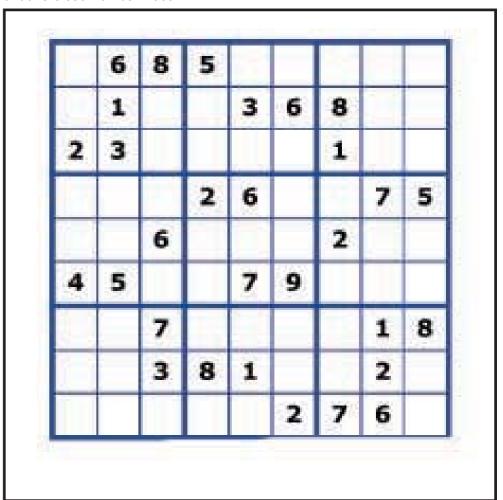
Captions should be in good taste and no more than 45 words. The winner's name and unit will be published in next week's Sand Script.

Combat Sudoku

Directions: Complete the grid so that every row, column and every three-by-three box contains the digits 1 to 9. All correctly formed Sudoku puzzles are solvable using logical solving techniques. The majority of puzzles can be solved using just one key technique. Each row, column, and region must contain only one instance of each numeral. (Click on grid for solution.)

History: The name "Sudoku" is the Japanese abbreviation of a longer phrase, "Suuji wa dokushin ni kagiru," meaning "the digits must remain single." It may have originated from a game called Latin Squares or Magic Squares thought up by the Swiss mathematician, Leonhard Euler. He invented Magic Squares or "carrés magiques" in 1783. Magic Squares had fewer restrictions than Sudoku with no lines dividing the square.

The modern Sudoku was designed anonymously by Howard Garns, a 74-year-old retired architect and freelance puzzle constructor, and first published in 1979. He died in 1989 before getting a chance to see his creation as a worldwide phenomenon. The puzzle was first published in New York by the specialist puzzle publisher Dell Magazines in its magazine Dell Pencil Puzzles and Word Games, under the title Number Place.



ARMED FORCES ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTS

May 8 at 7 p.m.





BEAUTIFUL TO HEAR, AND SEE

Dancer, model, actress and, most importantly, singer, Tey is a Philippines native who was raised in Chicago. She combines a voice that's as rich as dark chocolate with a look that could melt even Chicago's notorious winter ice. From Aretha to Sade, Tey's vocal styling ranges from brassy R&B to seductively cool.



5 wing awards while 25 recognized for promotion

The 380th Air Expeditionary Wing handed out its monthly awards and recongnized 12 Airmen for promotions effective in May during a ceremony April 28 at the base's pavilion.

Four Airmen and one team received the monthly wing awards. They were:

- Airman: **A1C Michael Barrett** 380th Expeditionary Maintenance Group.
- NCO: TSgt. Joseph Johnson, 380th EMXG
- Senior NCO: MSgt. Ronnie James, 380th Expeditionary Mission Support Group
- Company grade officer: Capt. Marc Albritton EMXG
 Team: The Medical Support Team.

Also earning recognition for promotion in May are:

- —To senior airman: Bradley Hartman, Mathew Kilbourn and Andrea Lay.
 - To Airman First Class; **Trent Grove**.
- To staff sergeant: Theresa Bowie, Joseph Clinkscales, Eric Norris, and Dexter Tanigue.
 - To technical sergeant: Shelly Whitfield and Phillip Clark.
 - To master sergeant: Sonya Bullock and Eric Watts.

Award winners received plaques of recognition and promotees received a certificate of recognition.

Sudoku solution

9	6	8	5	2	1	4	3	7
7	1	5	4	3	6	8	9	2
2	3	4	7	9	8	1	5	6
1	8	9	2	6	4	3	7	5
3	7	6	1	8	5	2	4	9
4	5	2	3	7	9	6	8	1
5	2	7	6	4	3	9	1	8
6	9	3	8	1	7	5	2	4
8	4	1	9	5	2	7	6	3





Have you conducted your inventory lately?

Left: Senior Airman Jerrica Wild, Aero-Medical Technician with the 99th Expeditionary Reconnaissance Squadron conducts a end of month supply inventory on one of their medical response bags. Above: Staff Sgt. Chris Mulvaney 99th ERS, non-commission officer in-charge of the medical clinic inspects an ophthalmoscope, also a part of the medical response bag, a device used to examine the eyes.

Photo by MSgt. Robert Burgess

Manas outreach program saves lives, one heart at a time

by Tech. Sgt. Jack West 376th Air Expeditionary Wing

MANAS AIR BASE, Kyrgyzstan (AFNEWS) — Since its inception in 2003, the Manas Air Base Outreach Society through the Children's Heart Fund has saved 76 children born with holes in their hearts. Sixteen children alone have been saved since January.

The most common condition the children are born with is called Patent Foramen Ovale. All babies have a hole in their heart septum during development, but it closes in 80 percent of people before birth.

For people with PFO, the hole does not close and blood flows directly from the right side of the heart to the left side of the heart without ever going to the lungs for oxygen.

The unoxygenated blood is then pushed out to the body resulting in a condition called hypoxia. Because the blood is not oxygenated, the body's cells are not receiving the oxygen they need and the person appears to have a blue color and very little energy.

PFO is a birth defect not a disease. Its cause is not yet fully understood, but it's known to be a congenital problem (passed down through genetics) and believed to be caused in this area by pre-natal living at high altitudes.

Most of the heart patients MABOS supports are children whose mothers lived at high altitudes while pregnant.

PFO is not only a problem here, but also in high altitude places in the United States such as Colorado.

"This is a common problem, but you don't hear about it much in the States because it gets taken care of fairly quickly," said Dr. Ryan Lewis, 376th Expeditionary Medical Group. "Here they just don't have the resources."

The patients are brought to the attention of MABOS by James Carney, the Children's Heart Fund liaison to

Mr. Carney, who is originally from Montana, lives in Bishkek with his wife and family.

The facility where the surgeries are done, the Heart Surgery and Organ Transplant Research Institute, in Bishkek, notifies Mr. Carney of a family in need. He checks out the family member to make sure they need the surgery and notifies the MABOS Chairman.

MABOS pays \$560 per surgery to repair the hole in the heart for a part called an oxygenator.

During surgery, the patient's blood is diverted from the patient's heart and lungs to machines to allow surgeons to work on the hole.

The oxygenator paid for by MABOS serves as a mechanical lung.

"The patients look better immediately after the surgery because their cells are getting the oxygen they were not getting before the surgery," said Dr. Samudin Esenbekovich Shabyratier, of the Research Institute.

